THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

Vol. XLI.. No. 12,792.

THE ASSASSIN AND HIS ANCESTORS. PECULIARITIES OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE GUI-TEAU FAMILY, SOME OF WHOM DIED IN INSANE ASYLUMS-MR. SCOVILLE'S NARRATIVE OF GUI-TRAU'S LIFE-COMMENTS BY THE MURDERER-PLEASED AND ANGRY BY TURNS-ANGRY AT

HAVING A LOVE LETTER INTERCEPTED. Mr. Scoville continued but did not finish his opening address for the defence in the Guiteau case yesterday. As previously intimated, the defence will rely upon the plea of insanity. Mr. Scoville gave an account of the Guiteau family and stated that several of its members had died in insane asylums. The father of the assassin, he said, was weak-minded and the prisoner himself had long been of unsound mind. He gave a sketch of the prisoner's life and of his personal peculiarities. Some of the statements made offended Guiteau's vanity, and he promptly pronounced them false. Others of the statements he approved warmly. Mr. Scoville revealed the fact that the prisoner had recently attempted to carry on a loye correspondence and stated that letters written by the prisoner had not been sent to their address, whereupon Guiteau become furiously angry and denounced his counsel as a liar.

GUITEAU FORTUNATE IN HIS COUNSEL. AN INGENIOUS ADDRESS BY MR. SCOVILLE, WHO ARTFULLY CONCEALS HIS ART AND WEARS THE AIR OF ONE FROM THE BACKWOODS-A SOME-WHAT DRAMATIC SCENE BETWEEN LAWAER AND

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-The usual crowds greeted Guiteau on his arrival at the Court House this morning and the usual well-dressed and decorously behaved throng awaited his arrival within the cour-troom. Mr. Scoville's speech was the on yesterday, very ingenious. His is the art that conceals art and, as his subtle sentences flowed forth, it was difficult to believe that he had had sixty years experience of affairs, and had been for several decades a lawyer in active practice. He seemed some " next friend" just in from the backwoods. He was so gentle, so unsophisticated in every way, so candid and calm that he won not only the attention of the judge, the jury and the audience, but their sympathy, so that when he made a particularly good point and again when he gave Dist ict-A torney Corkhill a home thrust, he was heartily applauded. Of course, Guiteau's wild inte ruptions broke the continuity of his thought, But he rather liked them. They adorned his tale, if they didn't point his moral.

The scene between the brothers-in-law when Guiteau called Scoville a ltar, because he had deceived him about his matrimonial correspondence, was very dramatic. Guiteau never stands up to speak, but he pounded on the desk before him vigorously, as he shouted in the most dramatic manner. "You're a liar! You're a har! but you

Mr. Scoville is winning considerable respect for himself. Detestable as was Guiteau's crime, detestable as is the criminal, no one can help feeling respect and even admiration for his brother-in-law, who, believing him to be insane, stands by him in his extremity at great personal sacrifice.

MR. SCOVILLE'S ADDRESS UNFINISHED. ATTEMPTING TO SHOW THAT CHARLES J. GUITEAU IS AND HAS LONG BEEN INSANE-A SKETCH OF THE GUITEAU FAMILY BY A RELATIVE-THE AS-SASSIN GIVES HIS COUNSEL THE LIE-CONDUCT-

ING A LOVE CORRESPONDENCE WHILE IN PRISON. Washington, Nov. 22.-Upon the opening of the court this morning Mr. Scoville took his stand in front of the jury, and in a deliberate and conversational tone, continued his address. He called the attention of the jury to the defence set up, insanity. He expected the jury to treat it fairly and candidly, and to weigh it upon the evidence. The prisoner, since he had been in court, had done many things which might have influenced the minds of the jurors. They might already have com to a conclusion as to what sort of man he was. It was impossible for it to have been otherwise; but it was not their minds open, so that when the sworn evidence was produced before them, they could weigh it and accept what was shown to be the fact. It was accepted by hearly all the courts now that though a man might know that an act was wrong when he did it, yet in certain forms of insanity the person might be urged on by an impulse which he could not resist, and might do a wrong act under overpowering impulses, and in such cases the courts had said that insanity might be that the whole question of the criminality of the accused an insane; that was where it was the result of an in which must be entirely left to the jury.

The Court-That is the New-Hampshire doctrine. Mr. Scoville-Yes; the New-Hampshire doctrine. Il this Court took that position, I would make another step of progress. That step was this: If a man wer proved to be of upsound mind; if it were shown to the satisfaction of a jury that he had been a man whose mind was unbalanced in any respect, that he was insanon any subject-if in that condition he committed a crime, the whole question should be left to the jury whether he would have committed the crime if he has been a man of sound mind. He would call attention to a case which occurred in this court, where a colored woman was convicted of murder, but the judgment was set aside in the General Term. Soon afterward it was indisputably discovered that she had always been in mane. In that case also it had been held that, the defence of issanity having been brought forward, the burden of proof was on the prosecution. Where a man's mind was off its base, where he had not good reasoning faculties, where evidently there was a deficiency, where, when he undertock business, he did not use the proper means to succeed, because of that deficiency in hi an imbecile or a fool, because in certain things he showed sharpness. But he could not put what he knew together with something else, deduce a conclusion an newspaper. He thought be could do it without money, without friends, without influence, while any person of

There was another phase of insanity, namely, where a man started out with a false premise and began to rea-son from it. Having started from a false premise of course he would come to a false conclusion, no matte how good his reasoning. No two cases of insanity were alike. The nearest case to that of Guiteau would be re-lated by Dr. Spitzka, of New-York, who had told of an insane man who went into politics, mingled with the great men of the day, and supposed that he was one of them. He labored under the delusion that he was of a great deal of importance in the campaign. Being met a crime in that condition. Insanity, more than anything else, was a hereditary taint, and the first question which always arose was as to the parents and ancestors of the insane person. Irritability was a sign of insanity; a homicidal tendency was another. Want of an adequate motive for an act was also a presumption of insanity If a motive could not be assigned for an act, it showed that the man was not controlled by day reason, and was therefore insane. It was the duty of the jury to ascertain the fact whether the defendant was trying to de ceive or not, because, if not, he was entitled to the pro-tection of the law. In the first place, it was a very difficult thing to feign insanity so as to deceive experts. It would appear from the evidence that the defendant did not know anything about insanity, the defendant did not know anything about insanity, had never visited an insane asylum, and had never given the subject any thought or attention. Yet it was said that he was simulating and the newspapers and a good many people in the community had been as hasty in passing judgment on this subject as on others. If the newspapers were correct, the District Attorney himself dly said that the prisoner was only feigning insanity. It was absolutely impossible for a man who never knew anything about it to feign insanity so as to

The District-Attorney—Allow me to say that President Garfield never said such a thing; and Secretary Blaine never uttered such a statement. He said he was sane all

The District-Attorney-Secretary Blaine has stated on his oath that he believed the man was sane.

Mr. Scoville—I saw these things in the newspapers, that is all I know about them. I merely spoke of it as an illustration because it seemed to me that it was the first

thing that came in a person's mind. Continuing, the speaker dwelt upon the difficulty of a person simulating insanity. A person feiguing insanity forgot things, and pretended to be muddled and confused. Certainly nothing of that kind could be found against Guiteau. He did not profess to forget anything: an the contrary, he professed to remember everything. A person feigning insanity always felt it incumbent upon him to be insane all the time, while one really in-sane was in different moods at different times. The former always besitated in speaking, the latter never. The prisoner did not act like one simulating insanity.

SKETCH OF THE GUITEAU FAMILY. Mr. Scoville then proceeded to give a sketch of the Guiteau family and its peculiarities, as bearing on the question of insanity. The family was of Hugmenot descent, imbued with the same entense religious spirit question of insanity. The family was of Huguenot descent, imburd with the same entense religious spirit, which had led half a million of the best people of France to leave their homes and possessions, and go out, destitute, into foreign lands. The prisoner's grandfather was a physician who settled in Utica, N. Y., over ninety years ago—Dr. F. Guiteau. He (seoville) did not know whether he could produce any evidence as to the grandfather and grandmother. They had ten children, and some of their very names would show this religious tendency. They were, Abraham, Luther (fine prisoner's father) Martin (dividing Luther's name between two of the sons) and Calvin. As to a portion of the family he had not been able to obtain authentic information, but he had information as to certain members of it. Two of the girls were Julia and Mary Julia married a Mr. Raymond, who had settled in Michigan, and Mary married a Mr. Parker. Julia was deranged during the hast weeks of her hie, her delusion being that her family was going to the poor-house, although her husband was a very successful and prosperous merchant of Ann Arbor. Among her children was a daughter, Abby, who was a bright, interesting girl, until fifteen or sixteen years of age, when she began to lose her reason, on the subject of religion. Her instremant to an acquaintance would be, "Do you love Jesus!" She was now in an insane asyjum—honelessly insane. Another daughter of Mrs. Raymond was partially deformed, one side of her head not being fully developed. He did not know how far that might be of importance; but he understood that these things had welgat on the question of hereditary insanity. Mrs. Parker (Mary) afterward married a music teacher, returned to Oswego insane, and cited in that condition. He did not know what her special delusion was. Mrs. Parker had a son, Augustus, who milerated the massed tailed in the election of the stater of this family of ten, and for their children. As to the other three sisters, he knew very linde about them. He expected some wi which had led half a militon of the best people of Franc

PECULIARITIES OF GUITEAU'S FATHER.

Another of the five brothers, Luther, was the prisner's father, and the last survivor of the ten children. ilar, especially in his religious views. He was a man of undonbted integrity, of excellent disposition, and one wione everybody loved. On the subject of religion, however, he was unreasonably strange, going to such extremes as might properly be termed insanity. One of his beliefs was, for many years, that he had come to such a vital union with Christ that he was part and parcel of the Saviour himself; spiritually, and that their union was so complete that he would live on forever, just the same as the Saviour. He imagined that his daughter, in whom his heart seemed entirely bound up, was going to commit suicide, and he grieved over it and cried over it like a child. At another time he imagined inta a great Masonic celebration that was in preparation at Chicago, and which he read of in the newspapers, was for the purpose of his functor, and in travelling from Wisconsin to Frseport, lil., he remaed to go through Chicago, because he did not want any such demonstration made over him. Ho died in 1880. During the last six weeks of his lilness he was deranged most of the liar, especially in his religious views. He was a man of

oid. e was nothing peculiarly noticeable in him when

LEAVING THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

He endured the restraints imposed upon him as well as be could in April, 1865, when he told them that he wanted to go to New-York. They flited him out with new clothes, gave him some books and \$100 and let him go. His idea was to start a religious newspaper, which would advoto be called The Dully Theorat. He worked on that idea for weeks and montas. Of course he had no success, and then he went back to the Community and remained toern until November, 1866. The custom which prevailed among the members of the Oneida Community at that time, of meeting frequently in a large hall and puolicly criticizing one another's actions and behavior, was a custom which Guiteau, with his peculiarities and his egotism, found particularly oppressive. He stood it as long as he coild, and then wrote to him (Scoville). All this time he had been fretting because he was hampered and kept from doing what he supposed he was fit to do and what he considered it is duty to do, in promoting the kingdom of God on

he had been intently listening to Mr. Scoville's speech)—
I never feight I act myself out, sane or insane.

Mr. Scoville continuing, said that having been acquainted with the defendant since he was a boy, the first thing he had said when he heard of the act, was "he is crazy"; just as many others had said; just as President Garfield had said "What-is the man doing! He is crazy"; just as Secretary Blaine had said, "Why was this done! The man must be crazy."

got to be a lawyer. [Laughter in which the prisoned].

He attempted to practice law but his practice soon ran off into a collecting business. He was a man of great perseverance and intense devotion to a thing, and when he got after a debtor he gave bim no peace until the man-paid up or got away, so that in that department of business he succeeded well and got a comfortable living for himself and wife, for he was at that time married. But if a man depended entirely on collecting bad debts, and did not have the capacity to bring a suit for a ten dollar note, to use an illustration made by the prisoner himself recently, he could not maintain his relations with his clients very long. It would appear in the evidence that he could not transact legal business.

The prisoner (speaking as though his self-love had been burt by Scoville's remark)-I brought a good many suits, had I never had the reputation of being a fool was a lawyer. I gave them all they wanted on the other

Mr. Davidge—Did you say that Mr. (Reed moved his admission to the bar.

The prisoner thefore Mr. Scoville could reply)—He gave me my certificate. General Reynolds made the motion.

Mr. Scoville—I said this: A committee of three members of the bar in Chicage was appointed to examinate and dates. After the examination they gave certificates.

Mr. Scoville concluded the narrative by stating how the family physician, Dr. Elee, had been called in and de

· THE ASSASSIN AS A LECTURER. said not pay his hall rent, neither could the Saviour pay

The prisoner—I had the ideas, but I had no reputation, and hoas would not draw.

The prisoner accord greatly to enjoy the recital by it, serville of the manner in which he used to "beat" in railronds, and he declared with much unchnowness hat he had "dead-lecated" from Toledo to Washington in the strength of his personal appearance with the andlectors. He laughingly asserted that he had been where put off a train between New York and Newark, mit upon Mr. Scoville's stating how, being threatened citi arrest, he had got off a train running at the rate of brity infles an hour, he said: "Yes, it came near killogue, and," impleating "there is the record of it on y forehead now."

Referring to Guitean's appreciation of ladies, Mr. newlife said that the prisoner had been extremely

tates."
Mr. Scoville appealed to the jury whether a sane man ould do that kind of business for more than three years! The prisoner—I was working for the Lord, not for

The prisoner—I was working for the Lord, so:

Mr. Scoville (continuing)—In regard to his experience
with the laddes, as institute idea that all he had to do was
to ask in marriage the hand of any lady acchose to rayor
with his attentions, and it wonit be his. [Laughler.]
The prisoner (emphatically)—That is not true.

Mr. Scoville asked whether any one had the published
intolography of the prisoner, but was not able to obtain
a cony.

Mr. Scoville asked whether any one had the punished attobiography of the prisoner, but was notable to obtain a copy.

The prisoner—I put a notice of that kind in my autobiography, that any lady desiring to correspond with me might send in ter name and it would be all right. Sie would be perfectly saie. [Langhter.]

That man, said Mr. Scoville, never made a joke knowingly. He made one the other day, when he said that he had an interest in this case; but he did not know it mill afterward. He never made a joke in his life knowingly. Everything he ever did was done in earnest; and, increbore, since he has been confined in jail, he has in sober carnest given items of his life to Mr. Corkinit and to his stenographer, and concluded by saying that he was in search of a wife. [Langhter.]

The prisoner (indicmantly)—Nothing very jokey about that; that was business. [Langhter.]

Mr. Scoville—And he said that any lady of good family—any Caristian hady—wanting a lineband, night correspond with him in considence and succerny, the expected that would bring respondes from a lady worth \$190,000; that was not bad.

Mr. Scoville—He expected that the time would soon come, when the great danger which hangs over his beed in this trial would be removed; when he would be vinelicated (as he calls it) by years verdied; when he could go out a free man and could resignment such at least on an andersed wife. I say that, be has done that in cool an another of that in cool and make thinself the honored hosband of an motored wife. I say that, be has done that in cool and another wife.

vindicated (as he calls it) by your vertice; when it could go out a free man and could resiprocate site attentions, and could make blussel the innored hosban of an honored wife. I say that be has done that in two faith, believing everything to be just as I stated. It was no joke with him, and yet the prosecution say that he a same man. Now beyond that, it is true, as he say, that that motice, published to the world, brought on reasonse, which shows that there is one woman is the United States that probably has lost her reason also.

THE ASSASSIN WITH A LOVE AFFAIR ON HAND.

my last letter for three weeks and I am certain you have hed about it. I tell you so pushely. You can't fool me. I am going to follow her." (Languier.) Mr. Scoville-The letters Guileau wrote I did not send.

send.

The prisoner, (violently)—No. You didn't send them. I knew you had heed about it. That is not the first its you have told. I knew you had been lying. You told me you sent those extern, and now you say you have not. you sent those letters, and now you say you have not.
The Cour (sternly)—Be galet.
The District Attorney—May it please your Honor, Mr.
Scovilie knows as well as your Honor that his testinach, if any is in existence, can never be produced in this trial; that if there were any such letters they never can reach this jury, and this atterant to get into a public

Continued on Fifth Page.

A NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE PLAN WHICH INTERESTS BROKERS. SUGGESTIONS AND PROPOSITIONS OF CAPITALISTS WHO ARE NOT PLEASED WITH THE MANAGE MENT OF THE PIËSENT STOCK EXCHANGE-DIFFI-CULTY OVER THE LISTING OF CERTAIN STOCKS. AND HARD PERLING WHICH ENSURED-WHAT CY-RUS W. FIELD AND OTHERS SAY OF THE SCHEME

The establishment of a new Stock Exchange is contemplated by several large capitalists who are said to be not altogether satisfied with the management of the present Board. The Governing Committee recently refused to place on the list of securities the stamped certificates of the Metropolitan Railroad Company under one of the arrangements for the union of the three elevated railroads. The site which has been suggested as a good one for the new Exchange building is in the lower part of Breadway, opposite the proposed new building of the Produce Exchange.

DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT THUS FAR. The plan of a new Stock Exchange in New-York is said to be the suggestion of Jay Gould. His chief associates in the enterprise are Cyrus W. Field, Russell Sage and Sidney Dillon. The names of William H, Vanderbilt, C, P. Huntington, ex-Governor Morgan, D. O. Mills, David Daws and Hugh J. Jewett were mentioned yesterday in connection with the scheme, but the use of the names of most of them, at least, was unauthorized. Mr. Vander tive manner last evening that they had any-thing whatever to do with the matter, The details of the plan, apparently, have not yet been arranged. Two meetings of some the persons interested in it were held yesterday, and another meeting is to be held to-day. It given out by friends of the project that a new building will be created at once in the lower part of by the Manhattan Railway Company, which acquired it recently from the New-York Loan and Improvement Company. These lots are near the one on which Cyrus W. Field intends to build, and are almost opposite the site of the proposed new Produce Exchange. The plan embraces not only a bank, to facilitate the new business.

It is admitted by some of the most ardent friends of the project that the recent action of the Governing Committee of the present Exchange in regard to the stock of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad is the immediate occasion of this movement. After the agreement last between committees of the three elevated railroad companies, which modified the terms of the leases to the Manhattan Company, Metropolitan stock stamped according to the new agreement was put on the market. The Committeee on Securities at once ruled that the stamped stock was not a good delivery, and this decision was maintained afterward by the Governing Committee. This rejection of the stamped stock made necessary a change of plan on the part of the devated railroad management, and the proposed nerger of the other two companies with the Manhattan Company was indirectly the result. Some of the companies complain bitterly of the action of the Stock Exchange.

MR. FIELD'S DISSATISFACTION. Cyrus W. Field, president of the New-York Ele vated Railroad, expressed his dissatisfaction very forcibly yesterday. He said: "There never was such an outrage as admitting lawyers to the meeting of the Governing Committee to oppose the officers of the companies. It was the greatest our rage ever perpetrated, and we have had enough of it.
Such a thing was without precedent or excuse; pitting the officers of the companies against attorneys
-paid attorneys too, and interested in sock specu-

-paid attorneys too, and interested in a ock speculation; it was a violation outgage."

Mr. Field further said that the plan would be carried to success; that persons in Europe were deeply interested in it and prominent men all over the country. He declined, however, to make known the names of any persons present at the meetings yesterday which he attended, or of any others who might be interested in it. He was asked if the plans for the new building were being propared, but he only replied: "I know who the architect will be."

be."

Russell Sage was exceedingly careful in his statements concerning the matter, but referred inquirers to Mr. Gould and Mr. Field, who, he said, knew all about it. "I am a loyal member of the Stock Exchange" he added, "and cannot belong to any other, ander the present rules of the Board. No, no, I know a whing about this; Mr. Gould and Mr. Field can tell all there is in it."

MR. VA DEERLI'S LACK OF INTEREST.

William H. Vanderbilt said last evening in rela tion to the project: "I know nothing about it, and don't want to. I have business enough of my not a stock broker nor a stock speculator. I have no need of any such connection. I know nothing about the matter, and would not if I could." WHERE THE PLAN WAS SUGGESTED.

When Sidney Dillon was asked about the new Exchange he replied: "There is really no informaerranged. All that I know about it is that at the arranged. All that I know about it is that at the meeting of the Matropolitan people to-day Jay Good casually mentioned that that building at the foot of Breadway—the Washington Hotel, I think it is—would make a good site for a Stock Exchange. Several of the men present agreed that it would be a good place. Well, after that, there was a little random talk about it, but nothing was done toward arranging the plans."

rranging the plans."

"Do you think the scheme a (easible one?"

"I see no reason why it shouldn't be."

"Is the object to act in opposition to the present Exchange I "
"Well, it certainly would be an opposition Ex-

change."
Ex-Governor Morgan said that This Tribune re-porter who called on him last evening was the first person to mention to him anything about a new Stock Exchange. "Why do I want to join such a scheme?" said he, "I am not in the stock busi-ness, What do we want a new Stock Exchange for?" That is what I came here to find out," said the

"Well, you can't learn from me, for I don't know anything about it."

Hugh J. Jewett said that he could not talk about the matter yet, as the scheme was not advanced for

DAVID DOWS'S ASTONISHMENT, David Dows said he was astonished when he asked last night for information concerning the proposed organization. "I know absolutely nothing concerning the project," he replied. "I have not only not been approached upon the subject, but I had not been approached upon the adject, but I had not heard a word about it until you mentioned it. My attention had not even been called to what had been published in regard to the scheme. Indeed, I would not give such a scheme my approval. There is no necessity for another

WHAT MEMBER: OF THE PRESENT EXCHANGE SAY A repercer called upon several members of the ock Exchange last evening to see what they hought of the plan. William Alexander Smith,

of No. 412 Madison-ave., said:

"What you tell me about this plan is news. It was rumored in the street that such a scheme was was rumored in the street that such a scheme was proposed, but I gave it little or no attention, supposing it to be only a rumor. I cannot understand why a nex Exchange should be scarted. There have been several projects for a new one in the last few years, but all have been failures, because a market is what makes a Stock Exchange, and not large capital represented by a few persons, art. Gould, air. Field, Mr. Hantington, Mr. Sage, Mr. Diilon and Mr. Vanderbut control large wealth and several classes of stocks. If they start an Exchange, do they intend to bid against themselves ?

Do you think that the members will do business "Do you think that the members will do business in the new Exchange provided it is successful?"
"No, I do not. The present Stock Exchange was never in such good condition and never as powerful as it is 10-day. There are 1,100 members. Now these men, on an average, are worth more than their seats would seil for; so you see the vast amount that is involved. And then this Exchange is 100 years old, and has connections that require time and care to get."

Another prominent member of the Governing Committee said: "To-day 1 heard for the first time that a new Exchange was proposed. I expected

something of this kind, for recently there have been some stocks presented to the committee to be listed, which have been refused becan e the committee was not satisfied that they should be not upon the list. This angered persons so that they may try to spite the Exchange. In the present case certain elevated stocks were passed upon by the committee unfavorably. That is the reason, and the only reason, that I can advance for the plan. I presame that a certain man was disabpointed. But in my epiaton he will find that he cannot spite the Exchange. The old Exchange is too deeply rooted to be overturned in a day. It has taken one hundred years of time and labor and patience and careful management to form the present connection, and to raise the value of the seats to what they are worth. This cannot be undone in a hurry. It is By no means an easy thing to get a market, and a market is what makes a Stock Exchange, and not the combined millions of a few individuals.

RUFFIANS IN AN INDIANA TOWN.

A FIGHT BETWEEN TWO RIVAL FACTIONS CONTINUED FOR SEVER L DAYS-TWO MEN KILLED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22 .- The Journal this merning prints an account of a series of fights, ori-ginating several days ago, in Farrell's liquor-shop at Fishers' Station, fifteen miles from Indianapolia. Some day last week "Andy" Farrell, Daniel Lynn, Wesley Lynn and Benjamin Fouch were playing pool in Farrell's liquor-shop, when George McCoy and one or two men entered and began a disturbance. McCoy was knocked entered and began a disturbance. McCoy was knocked down and put out of the liquor-shop. An hour later he returned, reinforced by Hampton West, another liquor-shop keper, and others, who said they had come to clean out the shop. A desperate fight ensued, in which West was severely beaten by Fouch. West fled to his own liquor-shop. The Lynn party followed him—Fouch with brass kanckies—and offered to renew the fight, but West declined. A general encounter followed, however, Fouch being killed, it is said, by West. On Sunday the Farrell boys, being draink, quarrelled about the previous trouble, and had a severe fight among themselves. The next morniby they had another general fight. Then Elwood Harworth and Thomas Pickins went to the shop of the Parvels to whip the proprietors. This time fire-arms were used and a number of shots were exchanged. A sheritis posse from Noblesville found "Andy" Farrell pair-oiling the street in front of his flouor-shop heavily armed. He was arrested, but at the depot had a desperate strugtle with the constables. Pickins was also arrested, but e caped.

A depatch received late last night said that one of the viction of the fights had been found dead in the woods. It is a stated that no less than thirty two men in the town were more or less wounded in these disturbances.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 22.-The Sangamon River flood, having reached its height, is beginning to recede. It is usually 209 feet broad, and inside high banks, but it now spreads over the rich and fertile bot tom lands, and in some parts is two miles wide. A tom inits, and in some party of Springfield, there is a kiverton, seven miles east of Springfield, there is a terrible seene of devastation. Field after field of corn terrible scene of devastation. Field after field of corn lies covered with water, while an occasional island protrudes above the dreary waste covered with a few stalks of corn. Shocks of corn were carried down the swiftly flowing streams. In some places the wagon road is covered with four feet of water. The cattle pens of the Riverton Alcohol Works are partially submerzed. Two hundred cattle and 1,300 hogs have been turned into the lots. Biack's paper mill has suspended and is threatened with an overflow. The Wahash Railroad bridge is well protected by strong stone plers. Edward Agee loses 2,000 bushels of corn, and many others lose smaller amounts; while many farmers report the loss of earlie, fences, etc. The State Department of Agriculture estimates the loss to the corn crop at a quarter of a million dollars.

AN UNAVAILING CONFESSION.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22 .- A dispatch to The Gazette, from Athens, O., says: Christopher C. Davis, who was lynched here yesterday, for criminally assaulting Mrs. Lucinda Luckey, was taken to the South Bridge with a rope around his neck, and was there asked to confess. He asked what would be done with him if he confessed. They told him he would be taken back to jail to be dealt with by the law. He hestitud, and again asked if they would not hank him if he confessed. Being assured that they would not, he said: "I am the man." At this there was an instantery of "Throw him of." The other end of the rope was they made fast to the bridge and he was given three minutes in which to pray. Ite did not attempt to pray, but said he was rady to die. When the time expired he was hurled off the bridge, his neck being troken by the fall. The Goroner began an inquest, but has not yet rendered a verticet.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE SHIP FRANCE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 21.-The steamer Pilot Boy arrived from Beaufort to-day, bringing the five survivors of the ship France, who were picked up by bull River on Nov. 18. The survivors are the mate, F. ertip, and four scamen named Rose. Quezon, Horollon

are Luoni.

The mate went to the French consul and handed him a very full report of the truth encountered by the crew, from the time five ship was struck by the harricane on October 21 to the resence on November 2. As to the fate of the other two boats, containing the captain and the others of the crew, the mate is enirely ignorant, but seems to have little lope that they have been saved, as they had provisions and water to last them only a day or two.

PEACE AGAIN IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.-A special dispatch from Grayson, Ky., says: "Yesterday G. W. Herrou, member-elect of the Legislature, visited the camp of the Regulators in Elliott County, Ky., and persuaded them a disband. They also promised never again to assemble as Regulators. The Moderators have gone home, and i dange, of war in Elliott County is over."

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

A MURDER IN COLD BLOOD.

A MURDER IN COLD BLOOD.

Lettile Rock, Ark., Nov. 22.—A special dispatch from Alma to The Gazethe says: Bland, the murderer of Dr. Cathey, of Alma, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, at Greenwood, Sebastian County, The murder was atronous. One day last fall, Dr. Cathey, leaving Alma, started out into the country to visit a patient. Armed with a gun, Bland lide busself near the road and murdered Dr. Cathey in cold blood.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—The Sheriff of Kenosha, Wis., arrived here this morning for the purpose of taking had to that place Herbert M. Thier, the defaulter, who was captured here yesterday. Thier, however, refuses to return without a requisition, and will fight the case in all its stages.

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THE CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The depression in prices on Thange which has been the prevailing feature for several days past, continued to-day in the wheat market, and there was a snarp decline in prices, anounting at times to 2 cents; but the ether markets refused to sympathize, and with considerable irresularity prices fluctuated, but mainly advanced from the lowest fluctes of the day.

RILLED ON THE RAILBOAD TRACK.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—A Times-Star special from Pique, obio, says: At 5 o'close this morning Henry Brotheread and Joe Lines were killed outright, and A. B. Hunt was seriously injured, by a locomotive running down a hard-ear on which they were riding, on the Dayton and Miebi an Railboad. They were section men, and had been to Kirkwood, cleaning the debris of cars wrecked there last night.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE EDISON COMPANY FOR ISOLATED LIGHTING

\$500,000

SMALLPON IN PIKE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.
STROUDSHURG, Penb., Nov. 22.—Two deaths fro
smallpor occurred at Bushkill, Pike County, to-day. Consecrable excite, acut prevails ever the probable spread of it
disease.

disease A DECKHAND SHOT AND KILLED.

VICKSHURG, Miss, Nov. 22 - Richmond Price, a negro decthand, was shot and killed to-day by James Cammagham, mate of the steambart De Smet. Cunningham was arrosted. A TIREMAN BADLY CRUSHED.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—Latham Makeley, a fireman the sayachanna Railroad, fell from his engine at Ousonts orday, and was horribly crushed. He was married and orday.

to-day, and was horribly crushed. He was married and twenty-dive years of age.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

LANCASTER, Penil., Nov. 22.—John A. Suyder, of M. Jay, one of the wealthiest clitzens of this county, was struck and instantly killed by the mail train West on the Pennsylvania Railroad this morning.

CHARGED WITH AN ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Fuller, one of the men concerned in the recent swindle of Daniel B. Goodnow, is which the batk west-on rese figured yesterday in court gave testimory amplicating Goodnow in a scheme to burn the vessel, and defrant hie insurance companies.

COLLEGE ROYS AT FOOTBALL.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 22.—A hine foot ball match was played here this afternoon, between the Class of Si of Ruiteet's College and the University of Pennsylvania, resulting in favor of the former, by one goal and two touch, downs, to three touch-downs. Referee, Thomas Collins, of Ruiteet's College SOLD AT AUCTION.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEW POLICE JUSTICES PUT IN OFFICE BY TWO REPUBLICANS.

MAYOR GRACE'S NOMINEES SUPPORTED BY ALDER-MEN SEAMAN AND WAITE, WHO DESERT THEIR PARTY-J. HENRY FORD AND A. J. WHITE CON-FIRMED-THE TWO REPUBLICAN ALDERMEN PLAINLY CHARGED WITH TREACHERY-PER-

SONAL SPEECHES IN THE BOARD MEETING The Aldermen yesterday confirmed J. Henry Ford and Andrew J. White Police Justices in place of Charles A. Flammer and Benjamin C. Wandell. This was done with the aid of the votes of Aldermen Seaman and Waite, Republicans. Alderman McClave and others strongly denounced the action of these two men, who had little to say in defence of their votes. Many bitter personal remarks were made in the speeches at the meeting.

PLAIN TALK AMONG THE ALDERMEN.

The chamber of the Board of Aldermen was crowded yesterday when the Board met at noon. Among those present were many well-known politicians. It was noticeable, too, that there was a considerable number of what are known as "sporting men," who generally take little interest in politics except when the approach of election affords them an opportunity to wager on the prospects of the success or defeat of the candidates. It had become noised around that a new "deal" had been made; that the Mayor, at the instigation of Hubert O. Thompson, Police Justice Power, Thomas Costigan and other leaders of the County Democracy, had agreed to withdraw the name of Robert A. Van Wyck as a nominee for Police Justice, and substitute that of J. Henry Ford, Deputy County Clerk. It is no secret that Mr. Van Wyck was not origi-

nally the choice of the dominant faction in the ranks of the County Democracy. But the Mayor chose to send in his name because his record was good, and he would fill the office fitly and well. The name of Mr. Ford was presented by Commissioner Thompson and the others in sympathy with him politically, with the intimation that Mr. Van Wyck could not be confirmed, and that in the case of Mr. Ford matters could be "fixed" so that his confirmation would be carried through, and with him, probably, that of Andrew J. White, the nominal Tantmany Hall nomince. Just how this could be brought about was not apparent to the average politiciau. The County Democracy could count only on ten votes for confirmation. But it was absolutely necessary that there should be two more obtained, since to confirm requires that the nominee shall receive a majority of the votes of the full Board. Thus nothing could be accomplished by some of the Republicans remaining away. The four Tammany Aldermen had declared in the most positive manner that they would not vote for the Mayor's nominees until the wishes of their organization were consulted. That any of the eight Republican Aldermen would openly vote to turn out two Republican Police Justices who had made a good record and fill their places with Democrats was hardly believed to be possible.

Yet there had been rumors for several days that matters were being "fixed"; that the nominees would be confirmed. On Monday it was generally understood that no action would be taken yesterday, but that an effort would be made at a special meeting to "carry the thing through," Yesterday forenoon, however, the story was quietly circulated that the necessary number of votes had been obtained; that Aldermen Seaman and Waite had agreed to act with the Democrats and oust their Republican brethren. The majority of the Republican members would scarcely believe it, but could obtain no authoritative denial from these men when questioned. Ex-Aldermen Jacobus and Deane and other Republican leaders in the IXth Assembly District labored with Alderman Seaman to convince him that the course he meditated would be political suicide. It is asserted that he promised finally to vote with the majority of his Republican associates. Taking into account the circumstances mentioned, it can readily be understood that the large throng in the chamber awaited with great expectancy the proceedings. A good deal of miscelianeous business was transacted immediately after the Beard met, so that nearly an hour clapsed before the read work of the day was reached. that the necessary number of votes had been ob-

THE REAL WORK BEGUN. President Keenan aunounced that he had a con munication from the Mayor withdrawing the nomination of Robert A. Van Wyck as Police Justice in place of Charles A. Flammer, whose term of service had expired. On motion this was placed on file President Keenan then announced that he had another communication from the Mayor. This was another communication from the shypa. The read, and it proved to be the usual formula, nominating J. licency Ford for Police Justice in place of Charles A. Flammer. Adderman McClave was first on his feet addressing the President, but the latter recognized Adderman Autenrieth, who, apparently in accordance with the programme, moved that the

in accordance with the programme, moved that the nomination be confirmed.

Alderman McClave moved as an amendment that it should be on the table.

Alderman Sauer—It is very evident that this matter is "fixed," and it is perfectly useless to make any motion to lay it upon the table. I know positively that it is fixed. White's confirmation is also fixed.

Alderman Strack—A motion to lay a communication on the table, is not debatable.

positively that it is fixed. White's confirmation is also fixed.

Alderman Strack—A motion to lay a communication on the table is not debatable.

Alderman McChave—Then I withdraw it.

Alderman Saner (resuming)—I know positively that this thing is fixed. Now, I have nothing to say against Mr. White. He is my friend and a worthy gentleman. But it is the dirty way in which the Mayor has acted toward Tammany Hall, the organization to which I belong, that I object to. He is one of the dirtiest liars I have ever known. At the outset, soon after his election, ha talked very fairly about consulting Tammany Hall in political matters. I say that he has nominated Mr. White without consulting that organization. At first the Mayor was very pleasant with me. But for the past six mouths he has never once asked me to call on him for consultation with reference to any matters connected with this Board. I say that that is not fair treatment. I know perfectly well that I might talk from now until 6 o'clock without stopping this thing. I have nothing to say against Mr. Ford. But I do declare that it is an outrage upon my friends and myself, after having worked hard for him on election day and having spent our money in his interest, to be treated in this manner by Mayor Grace.

As soon as Al terman Sauer took his seat, Alderman McChave renewed his amendment to lay the nomination on the table.

Clerk Twomey proceeded to call the roll. This was deemed the test vote, and the action of the two suspected Republican Alderman was watched closely. It was evident from their manner that they felt uneasy. The motion to lay the matter on the table would have ended the trouble for the day had it been carried. Heace when Alderman Waite and Seaman voted against the motion the throng in the chamier felt that they had decided to cast their low with the opposition. A buzz went around the room, while one sporting admirer of one of the nominees said quote adubly:

"It's a cold day when Harry Ford gets left,"

The vote on Alderman McClave's motion stoo

follows:
Yeas-Aldermen Finck, Hawes, Hilliard, McClaye and
Wells, Republicans; F. Kenney, Kirk, Sauer and Slevin,
Tammany Democrats. Total, 9.
Nays-Aldermen Autenrieth, Cavanagh, Keenan, B.
Kenney, McAvoy, Murphy, Power, Reynolds, Shells,
Strack, County Democrats; Seaman and Walte, Republicans. Total, 12.
Alderman Perley, Republican, was absent.

CHARGING THAT MONEY WAS USED, The original motion to confirm the nomination was then before the Board. Alderman McClave obtained the floor at once. It was evident that he intended to "make it pleasant," as a bystander

Sof Ruiser's College and the University of Pennsylvania, resulting in favor of the former, by one goal and two touch, downs, to three touch-downs. Referee, Thomas Collins, of Ruizer's.

A CIRCUS SOLD AT AUCTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 22.—There was a large attendance of showmen and others at Amenia to-day, the occasion being the pair of Van Andury's Creas and Menageries for \$2.00, a canel for \$25.00, a rhinger-growing elephant Roliva was sood for \$7,100, a rhinger-growing elephant the large elected with